

was alleged for the reason that the drug was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label on the bottle thereof bore the words and the phrase "Tr. Ferri Chloridi," meaning and importing to the purchaser thereof that the drug was a tincture of ferri chloridi conforming to the standard set forth in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 24, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3393. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of ferri chloridi. U. S. v. The Thompson Drug Co. (Inc.), Milton C. Thompson, Mgr. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 231-c.)

On April 25, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against The Thompson Drug Co., a body corporate, and Milton C. Thompson, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendants at the District aforesaid on February 11, 1914, of a quantity of tincture of ferri chloridi which was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was offered for sale and was sold under and by a name, to wit, tincture of ferri chloridi, which said name was recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, and said drug differed from the standard of strength and purity as determined by the test laid down in said United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the drug was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label on the bottle thereof bore the words and the phrase "Tr. Ferri Chloridi," meaning and importing to the purchaser thereof that the drug was a tincture of ferri chloridi conforming to the standard set forth in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 25, 1914, the defendant Milton C. Thompson, for the company, entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3394. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture of ferri chloridi. U. S. v. Otis H. Wood. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 232-c.)

On April 27, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of the District aforesaid an information against Otis H. Wood, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, on March 18, 1914, of a quantity of tincture of ferri chloridi which was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was offered for sale and was sold under and by a name, to wit, tincture of ferri chloridi, which said name was recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, and said drug differed from the standard of strength and purity as determined by the test laid down in said United States Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the drug was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the label on the bottle thereof bore

the words and phrase "Tr. Ferri Chloridi," meaning and importing to the purchaser thereof that the drug was a tincture of ferri chloridi conforming to the standard set forth in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 27, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3395. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Philip H. Cline. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 233-c.)

On May 9, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Philip H. Cline, Cacocin, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 21 and 28, 1914, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of quantities of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article of food, to wit, butter fat, was left out and abstracted in whole and in part.

On May 9, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3396. Adulteration of cream. U. S. v. Chas. G. Geisbert. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 234-c.)

On May 22, 1914, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the health officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the police court of said District an information against Chas. G. Geisbert, Buckeystown, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 24 and 25, 1914, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of quantities of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent of the article of food, to wit, butter fat, was left out and abstracted in whole and in part.

On May 22, 1914, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1914.*

3397. Alleged misbranding of Hurdle Brand Holland Gin. U. S. v. 5 Cases of a Liquid Food Known as "Hurdle Brand Holland Gin." Tried to the court. Finding in favor of claimant. Order dismissing libel and directing marshal to release goods. (F. & D. No. 537. S. No. 191.)

On March 26, 1909, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District a libel, and on August 24, 1909, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, each containing 12 bottles of a liquid food known as Hurdle Brand Holland Gin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on March 15, 1909, and transported from the State of New York into